

THE TIMES

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SEPTEMBER 19, 1840.



Proposed by General Jackson—Disavowed by Van Buren—The People will establish it by the election of General Harrison.

—THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET—

FOR PRESIDENT,
William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
John Tyler, of Va.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

PHILIP COLE, of Washington.
JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis.
SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson.
STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Rails.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Tippecanoe Club, for subscription, are requested to make payment immediately. There are several delinquents, and it is necessary that they come forward and settle before the departure of

C. C. CADY, Treasurer.
Fayette, Sept. 5th, 1840.

Notice.

THOMAS E. BIRCH is my authorized agent. All my accounts for advertising and job work, (with the exception of those in the town of Glasgow, which are in the hands of Captain J. T. CLEVELAND,) are in his hands for collection. I shall expect a settlement with ALL by the first of January next.

The Tippecanoe Club Book is also in Mr. Birch's hands, who is authorized to collect all subscriptions made prior to this date.

C. C. CADY.
Fayette, Sept. 19th, 1840.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for advertising and job work, are requested to liquidate the same, either by Cash or Note, as soon as possible. I shall leave this county in a few days, and it is necessary to have a settlement with all my customers before I start.

C. C. CADY.
Fayette, Sept. 6th, 1840.

EDITORIAL.

The cards of General CLARK and Col. BIRCH, coming in upon us at an hour when we must either forego their publication, or lay aside what we have written ourselves, we hope we have the pardon of our readers for the alternative we have adopted.

To the Public.

I embrace the earliest moment which I have been able to disconnect from my duties in the Circuit Court, to redeem a pledge contained in my "Card" of the 16th inst., in relation to the conduct of C. F. Jackson in giving publicity to a private letter of mine to Col. Birch, and published with his anonymous strictures in the Boonslick Democrat of the 9th inst.

The public intelligence and virtue of the country is too too badly abused. Upon the sanctity of private rights and private correspondence, to justify my interference in the formation of any verdict which you will pronounce upon the conduct of a man who, by his own confession, has been wantonly guilty of a criminal breach of both; and I, therefore, leave this branch of the question to your adjudication and decision.

A portion of the published letter, however, has been basely perverted, and continues to be the subject of base and wicked commentary—so as to justify me in calling your attention to it in the following words: "If I am not mistaken, I will in Macon, Chariton, Livingston, Carroll, and Davis, run beyond the question. Would it not be well to have two sets of tickets printed, one with my name, and the balance democratic, and forward them to those counties, with directions how to use them? I submit it to you, however." This innocent paragraph, so true in itself, and so susceptible of an honest and harmless interpretation by every one, and particularly those acquainted in the counties named, and with the particular nature of the gubernatorial canvass, has been made the basis of a violation of private correspondence and private rights, and is the corner-stone of a charge which I deemed to effect my honor and the intelligence of my fellow-citizens in those counties.

In explanation, I need only inform you that, on my visit to those counties in the spring, and in all my letters, I received assurances of the desire and intention of many of the supporters of Mr. Van Buren, residing in the counties named, to vote for me on personal account, and hence the suggestion in relation to tickets designed to meet their partiality and friendship. I, nor the friends who gave me the information upon which I based the suggestion of tickets to Col. Birch, were not mistaken, as I find upon examination of the poll in the counties under consideration, that I received upwards of one hundred and fifty votes over the average of the other popular and intelligent gentlemen associated with me in the State canvass. In this view of the case, therefore, (which is true) I did no more than suggest the printing of tickets in such form as to meet the determination of a large portion of the voters in those counties, which is now attempted to be manufactured into fraud by an assumption which can rest upon no other foundation than a belief that the citizens of five populous and respectable counties could be cheated out of their suffrage by a public printed ticket. I rejoice that such is not, and has not been, my estimate of the public intelligence of this country—nor can I believe that any respectable portion of my fellow-citizens can be induced to censure me in the least for my suggestions in the letter above quoted.

In proof of the third charge contained in my "Card" of the 16th, I confidently refer you to a subsequent correspondence with Mr. Jackson, which the editors of the "Times" have kindly agreed to publish in another part of their paper. I call your attention to that correspondence, and cannot doubt the verdict which the citizens of my own State and the public at large will pronounce.

Your fellow-citizen,

JOHN B. CLARK.

September 19th, 1840.

It is our intention, in our next number, to give to the public the views we entertain in relation to the controversy just closed between General CLARK and Mr. JACKSON, and Col. BIRCH and Judge RAWLINS. We will endeavor to take a calm and impartial view of the facts and circumstances, and think we are not vain in supposing that some of them may be amplified in such manner as to give interest to the article we propose.

"The Tin", the ready trumpeter and defender of the fame of the doughty General, is as silent as death in relation to his extraordinary letter."

Yes: The Editors of the Times were raised in a school of propriety fundamentally different from that of the Democrat, or have better conformed to its inculcations. We had been taught to believe that, when gentlemen had expressly taken a matter out of the newspapers, and had thereby assumed to settle it themselves, self-respect and common fairness alike conspired to dictate editorial silence.—We so acted—but our reluctant cotemporary was not thus to be kept out of a fight in which (if he is to be believed himself,) our friend General Clark had been already disgraced, damned and ruined by the Cashier of the Fayette Branch Bank! How brave! magnanimous! and chivalric! is the man who, altho' he had originally said more against Gen. C. than his correspondent had, was not deemed of sufficient importance, one way or the other, for any one to think of recognizing him in the fray, at all. "Who killed cock-robin?"

ALL MAIL

Unconquered Vermont!!!

The falsehoods of the administration having failed to operate successfully in the South, where they looked for main support, relying on the influence of John C. Calhoun, disgusted at the result of their efforts, their attention has been turned to the North, where Vanderpool, Wright & Co., have been perambulating, delivering speeches in every nook and corner, and where the office holders at Washington have directed their whole soul and interest since the adjournment of Congress. The terrified, and unconquered Green Mountain Boys, have nobly repudiated this combined and corrupt influence by more than sustaining their former independent character—she has spoken in a voice of thunder, the echo of which must be very annoying to the nerves of Amos' children. We have returns from 19 towns, each sending one Representative, which stands 15 Whigs, 3 Locofocos—Whig gain since last year of four. In the 5th Congressional District, now represented by John Smith, a rabid Loco, Augustus Young, Esq., a true Whig, is elected, it is said, by a large majority.

VERMONT IS SAFE!! TRUE TO HER COUNTRY.
Queensberry: give us a little touch of a crow this morning.

MAINE ELECTION.

The election in this State took place on the 14th inst. A Governor, members of Congress and members of the State Legislature are chosen.

REMEMBER: We do not claim this State. She gave her vote for Van Buren in '36, and is considered one of Van's surest States next to New Hampshire, but we should not be surprised to see even Maine, like Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Louisiana and North Carolina, standing by their side, gloriously redeemed, ready to defend her country against both the army of office-holders which is invading our rights, and the attacks of King Martin's Standing army of 240,000 men.

To the Public.

The following letters are all that are deemed necessary to enable the public to render a verdict in relation to their subject matter. In a previous correspondence with the Editor of the Democrat he referred me to Mr. CLAIRBORNE F. JACKSON, and he, in turn, referred me to Judge RAWLINS, of whom he had received the letter in question—being the same which was incorporated in a communication which appeared in the Democrat of the 9th instant.

Sinister rumors, all contradictory, yet all originating with the political friends of Judge R., have doubtless prepared the local public, as it had, for the confused and unsatisfactory account he has at last rendered, respecting the uncertain manner by which he became possessed of property certainly not his own—confessedly without the knowledge or consent of his neighbor—yet legitimately enough, in the estimation of a Senator of Howard county, to "Bank upon," in the manner he has done. It is not my purpose, however, either to state or to reconcile the various other accounts which have from time to time been rendered in reference to the public indignation—the letter of Judge RAWLINS himself being sufficiently tangible to admit of positive contradiction, as to every thing it supposes respecting the manner by which the letter of General Clark passed from my possession into his.

As one of the other of the modes which are indicated and left to be supported by Judge RAWLINS—seem nevertheless indispensable (in his estimation) to vindicate him in the honorable possession of the letter two weeks after the election, it may not be wholly superfluous to superadd to the positive contradiction above rendered, a statement of notorious facts wholly irreconcilable with either supposition. In the late county canvass I carried two—some times three pair of saddle-bags—always full. Judge RAWLINS carried but one pair, and in that pair, according to his own statements, made to several gentlemen, at different periods of the canvass, he carried nothing but the bound volume of the Journals of the two houses of the last general assembly. It was impossible, therefore, that Judge R. should mistake even a pair of borrowed saddle-bags, comparatively empty, and unbalanced, for either of mine which were full and well balanced with books and documents. So much for an "exchange" of saddle-bags, which Judge R. does not pretend that either of us ever made any discovery of during the canvass. But suppose, in the utmost stretch of charity for the character of a Senator, that he had taken a pair of mine home with him from one of the public gatherings, and had not discovered his mistake: What was the modus operandi by which this particular letter got out of them—separated from its bundle—and not found in his "house" until about two weeks after the election? and when discovered, found amongst some other papers—not of mine, of course, for the honor of the Judge would doubtless have required him to return them before this time without adhering to his technicality of "authentication before delivery." As, therefore, the public intelligence will revolt against saddling the Judge with a pair of heavy,

full-stuffed saddle bags, instead of a pair of empty ones, the only remaining supposition is whether it was put into his saddle-bags by "mistake." This assumption is even more pitiful and ridiculous than the other. I have now before me the original bundle of letters which I received from the 4th to the 17th of July, and which, (after that period, of course) I took from my hat where they had accumulated, and enveloped or wrapped up in one of Col. Cooper's circulars (copies of which I carried with me.) Having done this merely to relieve my head, they went into my saddle bags (in bundle) for no other purpose, and were never unpacked until since the appearance of the communication in the Democrat of the 9th inst. I charge, therefore, with the most conscientious certainty, that this letter was taken from MY HAT, during my public addresses, between the 10th and 20th of July last. By whom it was done, and how it found its way into Judge RAWLINS' "house," two weeks after, or two weeks before the election—I leave such portion of the public as have not passed upon it already to imagine and decide.

If, as a Senator from another District, I would hesitate to sit with Owen RAWLINS until he had better explained the manner by which he became possessed of a private letter, written in confidence by one of his neighbors to another, the use he has made of it subsequent to his election would impel me to move his instant expulsion. I know not how far, in the estimation of men fit to sit there, the laws which govern the intercourse of gentlemen, and distinguish refinement and civilization from barbarism and piracy, may be held to have been merged in the gradual uprooting of all moral and social obligation, as inculcated and practised by the high priests from whom the Judge has taken his political complexion; but I do know, that, up to this period, I have not met a MAN, of any party, in Howard County, who has not spoken of his neglect to restore the letter, unopened and unexamined (even apart from the base uses to which he allowed it to be perverted) as stamping his name with irradicable dishonor.

My duty to General Clark requires me to add, that the probability of his out-running the question in Macon and several other Western counties had been the subject of conversation and correspondence before he addressed me this letter. So far therefore, from regarding his suggestion, in relation to the framing of a printed ticket in such manner as to meet the popular feeling in those counties, as being dishonorable, or intended to cheat or defraud any elector in his choice, I would have most readily and cheerfully complied with his suggestion but for the conviction that the party violence which the contest had been made to assume since he had been amongst them, had probably wrought a change in their purposes and that; there were but few who would vote for him who were not Whigs. The result proved that I was wrong—and I doubt not had I conformed to the request of my friend his aggregate average vote over the other Whig candidates would have been considerably greater than it was. I ask permission to share whatever of dishonor he may have incurred by so natural a suggestion.

JAMES H. BIRCH.

Fayette, Sept. 19th, 1840.

FAYETTE, Sept. 14, 1840.

SIR—In the course of a correspondence respecting a letter purporting to have been written to me by Gen. John B. Clark, from Versailles, on the 9th of July last, and published in the Democrat of the 9th instant, I have been referred to you as having furnished it to the gentleman who caused it to be published.

My right to demand, not only its restoration, but to be informed when, where, and in what manner you became possessed of that letter, will, of course, be recognized at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,
Your obt. serv't.

J. H. BIRCH.

FAYETTE, Sept. 16, 1840.

OWEN RAWLINS, Esq.

MR. JAMES H. BIRCH:

SIR—Your letter of the 14th instant in relation to Gen. Clark's letter addressed to you from Versailles, on the 9th July last, has been received. That letter was found by me with some other papers, in my house, some two weeks after the close of our late election. Whether it fell in my possession by an exchange of saddle-bags, or was placed in my own saddle-bags, by mistake, is a matter that I do not know, and cannot determine. The saddle-bags which I was using at the time was borrowed, and I am not informed sufficiently to determine more explicitly, how this letter came into my possession, than as above stated.

That letter is still in the possession of the editor of the "Democrat," as you have already been informed, by C. F. JACKSON, Esq., and can be had at any time when applied for, and by your leaving with the editor, a written statement, acknowledging its authenticity.

Respectfully,
OWEN RAWLINS.

—We understand that Wm. B. Lewis, third Auditor in the Treasury Department, and formerly a distinguished member of the kitchen cabinet, and a zealous supporter of the administration, has renounced the principles of Locofocoism, and determined to support the election of the Hero of Tippecanoe.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of the 7th inst. says: "The Hon. James Harlan has been appointed Secretary of State for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Governor Letcher has thus called to his aid the abilities of one who deservedly enjoys, in a high degree, the confidence of his countrymen, and who will, doubtless, in his new position, exalt his reputation still more, by the manner in which he will discharge the high trust reposed in him."

STEAMBOAT SUNK.

The Steamer Ephraim, on her downward passage, when a few miles below Glasgow, on the 17th inst. struck a snag and sunk in nine feet water. We understand that her freight, (tobacco principally) is a total loss. It is thought the boat may be raised. The Ephraim was a new and beautiful boat.

The conclusion of the able and interesting speech of Mr. OGLE, of Pennsylvania, will be found in to-day's paper.

GREAT ANNUAL MEETING.

On Friday, 22d day of October next, a meeting of the Preachers and Messengers from all the different Churches of Christ in this State is expected to commence in this town, and continue for some days.

FAYETTE, Sept. 19th, 1840.

Correspondence.

Fayette, Sept. 11, 1840.

C. F. JACKSON, Esq.

SIR: Your name having been surrendered by the Editor of the Democrat as the author of a communication which appeared in that paper on Wednesday last, over the signature of "Anti-Fraud," I embrace the earliest practicable moment to call your attention to the imputations which it seems to convey in derogation of my personal honor.

Desiring, nevertheless, in a matter of so much delicacy, that you should have an opportunity of reviewing those strictures, and frankly stating whether they were either originally intended to convey such imputations, or are, from your subsequent reflections, justified, either by the tenor of my alleged letter to Col. Birch, or any other act of mine, I have requested Col. Birch to wait upon you with this note, and ask you to mention the time against which I may be favored with your reply.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. CLARK.

FAYETTE, Sept. 12, 1840.

SIR: Your note of yesterday by Col. Birch has been received.

If there be any particular part or parts of the communication in question, which in your opinion reflect upon your "personal honor," and you will point them out, they will be considered, and such reply given as the facts of the case may warrant.

I take this occasion to remark, that I cannot consent to receive any further communications from you by the hands of Col. Birch, connected with this subject. The relation which he bears to the matter under consideration, in my opinion, renders it improper.

Very respectfully,
C. F. JACKSON.

GEN. JOHN B. CLARK.

FAYETTE, Sept. 12, 1840, 12 o'clock.

SIR: If my note of yesterday be of doubtful or uncertain construction, it resulted either from the imperfection of my language, or my incapacity to adapt it to the purpose intended.

By recurring to that note, you will discover that my object was to call your attention to the communication signed "Anti-Fraud," and to know of you if you intended, by that communication, or any part of it, to reflect on my personal honor. If so, it was further designed to suggest to you a review of those strictures, and then to demand of your candor, whether the tenor of my alleged letter to Col. Birch, or any act of mine, justified such imputation.

Being thus in possession of my object, and purposes, and perceiving no further reason for suspending your reply, I shall await its reception at your earliest convenience.

The suggestion you have made concerning the double relation by which Col. Birch has been thus far connected with this transaction, coupled with the more ample explanation of your friend Dr. Scott, relieves that gentleman from any embarrassment in declining the further prosecution of a subject which he reluctantly assumed in the first place, at my reiterated solicitation.

Respectfully,
JOHN B. CLARK.

C. F. JACKSON, Esq.

SIR: I have received your note of this date by the hands of Mr. Leonard.

Personally, I have thought against you, and have not sought to make an attack upon your "personal honor." My object in writing the article published in the last Democrat, signed "Anti-Fraud," was to expose the political fraud which I considered had been put under way to deceive the democratic party, and in that matter my views remain wholly unchanged.

Very respectfully,
C. F. JACKSON.

GEN. JOHN B. CLARK.

FAYETTE, Sept. 14th, 1840.

SIR: Your note of the 12th was received late on Saturday evening. It is wholly unsatisfactory. I therefore demand of you a personal interview. My friend Mr. Leonard is authorized to arrange all necessary preliminaries on my part, with the understanding that if other engagements should withdraw him before its final adjustment another gentleman will be substituted in his place.

Yours,
JOHN B. CLARK.

C. F. JACKSON, Esq.

FAYETTE, Sept. 14, 1840.

SIR: I have a few moments since received your note of this date.

The interview demanded can be had. My friend Dr. Scott is now absent; on his return he will attend to arranging the preliminaries necessary on my part.

Yours, &c.,
C. F. JACKSON.

GEN. JOHN B. CLARK.

FAYETTE, Sept. 15, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with the note of my friend C. F. JACKSON, Esq., of yesterday, herewith enclose you the terms, the time and the place, that my friend proposes to give Genl. Clark the interview invited by him.

1. The parties to meet at six o'clock tomorrow morning, within one mile of the town of Fayette—the place to be selected by you and myself this evening.

2. The parties to be armed with rifles, with calibers to carry balls weighing not less than fifty-six to the pound.

3. The distance to be seventy yards.

4. The parties to take their stations in the position of "present arms."

5. After the parties shall have taken their respective stations, the word "fire" shall then be given, immediately after which the words "one," "two," "three" shall be given, and between the words "fire" and "three" the parties shall fire: the giving of the word to be ballotted for by you and myself.

6. No person to be admitted upon the ground except the seconds and surgeons.

Respectfully,
C. R. SCOTT.

A. LEONARD, Esq.

FAYETTE, Sept. 15, 1840.

both principals and friends to penalties and inconveniences, that may be readily avoided by a meeting elsewhere.

I hope, therefore, that it will meet your views to name a place not liable to the objections suggested.

Yours respectfully,
A. LEONARD.

Doct. C. R. SCOTT,

FAYETTE, Sept. 15th, 1840.

SIR: I have noted the contents of your note of this day's date, and cannot consent to any alteration in the place of meeting, proposed in my former communication.

Respectfully yours,
C. R. SCOTT.

A. LEONARD, Esq.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I pronounce CLAIRBORNE F. JACKSON, a cold-blooded slanderer, a reckless scoundrel and a blustering coward—the truth of which I pledge myself to establish the moment my engagements will permit me sufficient leisure. I will take the same occasion to render to my fellow-citizens the most ample explanation in relation to a letter alleged to have been written by me to Col. Birch, on the 9th of July last.

JOHN B. CLARK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16th, 1840.

From the N. O. Picayune.

Latest From Texas.

Battle with the Camanches—The Texans victorious.

By the arrival of the schooner Yew Tree, from Galveston, we have an Extra of the daily Courier of the 20th inst., from which we glean the following intelligence. The news was received at Galveston direct from Austin, and is contained in a communication from Maj. Benj. Felix Houston, of the Texas Militia, to the Hon. Branch T. Archer, Secretary of War.

The communication is dated "On Plum Creek, 3 miles West of Good's, Aug. 12, 1840." The General says:

"I arrived on yesterday evening, and found Capt. Caldwell encamped on Plum Creek with about 100 men. This morning I was requested to take the command, which I did, and organized them into companies. About six o'clock, A. M. the spies reported that the Indians were approaching. I crossed above the trail about three miles, and passed down on the west side, arriving near the trail I was joined by Col. Barleson with about 100 men. I immediately formed into two lines, the right commanded by Col. Barleson, and the left commanded by Capt. Caldwell, with a reserve commanded by Maj. Hardiman, with Capt. Ward's company. On advancing near the Indians they formed for action, with a front of woods on their right, (which they occupied) their lines extending near a quarter of a mile into the prairie. I dismounted my men, and a handsome fire was opened—the Indians Chiefs curving around in splendid style, on front and flank, finely mounted, and dressed in all the splendor of Camanche warfare. At this time several of the Indians fell from their horses, and we had three or four men wounded—Finding that the Indians were disposed to keep at a distance, and that a large body were assembled in the woods, I ordered Col. Barleson, with the right wing, to move around the point of woods, and Capt. Caldwell, with the left wing to charge into the woods, which movements were executed in gallant style. The Indians did not stand the charge, and fled at all points: from that time there was a warm and spirited pursuit for 15 miles, the Indians scattered, mostly abandoning their horses and taking to thickets. Nothing could exceed the animation of the men, and the cool and steady manner in which they would dismount and deliver their fire. Upwards of 40 Indians were killed—two prisoners (a squaw and a child) taken: we have taken upwards of 200 horses and mules, many of them heavily packed with the plunder of Linnville and the lower country. We have lost one killed and seven wounded; one mortally. I cannot speak too highly of the Colorado, Gualandupe and Lavaca militias, assembled so hastily together, and without organization. I was assisted by Major Izod, Col. Bell, Capt. Howard, and Capt. Neill, as volunteer aids, all of whom rendered essential service. I believe we have given the Camanches a lesson which they will long remember—near 400 of their bravest warriors have been defeated by half their number, and I hope and trust that this will be the last of their depredations on our frontier. On to-morrow I contemplate embodying as many men as I can, and if we have a sufficient number of good horses, pursue the Indians, in the hopes that we may overtake them before they reach the mountains."

RACES.

FIRST DAY, Sept. 15—Jockey Club purse \$100.

Maj. Stevenson's b. by Bentley's b. c. by Collier, dam by Bertrand, 4 years, 1 1

Jackson, Cooper & Kunkle's b. f. Eliza Hughes, by Morrison, dam by Sumpter, 3 years, 2 2

Jos. Brundage's c. Little Blue, by Marmion, dam by Tecumseh, 4 years, 3 3

A. Hiskerson's b. Cybant, by Lafayette, dam by Daredevil, 4 years, 4 dis.

Time—1 52: 1 54.

SECOND DAY—Sweetstake for 2 years only \$50

Subscription 21 entries, and 9 started as follows:

Mr. Harrison's s. c. Eclipse, dam by Rattler, 4 years, 1 1

Mr. Moon's s. f. by Uncas, dam by Kosciusko, 4 years, 4 1 bolt.

Mr. Moore's s. f. by Medoc, dam by Sumpter, 4 years, 6 5 2

Mr. Jackson's b. c. by Marmion, dam by Palmyra, 4 years, 2 3 3

Mr. Watts's s. c. by Uncas, dam by Oscar, 4 years, 3 4 gr.

Mr. Sinclair's s. c. by Bob Ewing, dam by Cooper, 4 years, 7 fell

Mr. Maupin's b. c. by Collier, dam by Sir Robt. Wilson, 4 years, 6 dis.

Mr. Hiskerson's b. c. by Ohio, dam by Sir Charles, 4 years, 8 dis.

Time—1 57: 1 57: 1 57.

DIED, in this place, of bilious fever, on Saturday, the 13th inst. Mr. EDWARD S. MERRILL, of Chariton, and originally from Charleston, Maine.

WANTED.

AT this office, a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the Printing business. Immediate application will be necessary to insure the situation.

Mail Arrangements.

From St. Louis, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. From Franklin and Southern counties, same days, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

From Liberty and Western counties, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

From Arrow Rock, Fridays, at 5 P. M.

From Palmyra, via Huntsville, Tuesdays, 12 M.

From Palmyra, via Smithland, Fridays, at 5 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

From Fayette to St. Louis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For Franklin and Southern counties, Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays, at 7 A. M.

For Glasgow and Western counties, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, at 8 A. M.

For Paris, via Huntsville, Saturdays, at 12 M.

For Paris, via Smithland, Wednesdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

For Arrow Rock, Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having obtained from the Clerk of the Howard County Court, on the 7th day of September, 1840, letters of administration testamentary on the estate of Zachariah Barnett, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate,